



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

Federal Interference.

As a very strong evidence of public sentiment at the North in reference to the interference of the Federal Government in State matters at the South, we give the following articles, the first from the "New York Observer," one of the most influential and largely circulated papers of the Presbyterian Church, and the second from the "Church and State," Episcopalian:

[From the New York Observer.]

The evidence is all in. We have heard both sides and all sides. Sheridan, Kellie, the two parties in the Legislature, the President of the United States, and the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to ascertain the facts. In the midst of all this testimony we ought surely to find the truth.

And it is a remarkable fact that in all points essential to the formation of an opinion as to the constitutionality of the action of the military in expelling persons from the Legislative Hall, there is little or no conflict of evidence. It is the testimony of all parties and all witnesses, and all advocates, that soldiers of the United States entered the Hall of the Louisiana Legislature and took over five men by force. We have nowhere seen the case more clearly stated and stripped of all needless appendages than in the remarks of Senator Schurz in his place in the Senate of the United States:

"It is said in extenuation of the interference of the military power of the United States that the persons ejected from the Legislature by the Federal soldiers were not legally members of that Legislature. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional principle, the law authorizing United States soldiers with muskets in their hands to determine who is a legally elected member of a State Legislature and who not? It is said that that mode of organizing that Legislature was not in accordance with the statutes of the State. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the constitutional or legal warrant for the bayonets of the Federal soldiers to interpret the statutes of States and to decide for and in a Legislature points of parliamentary law? It is said that the Governor requested the aid of the United States soldiers to purge the Legislature of illegal members. That may be so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the law authorizing United States soldiers to do the bidding of a State Governor who attempts to decide who are to be the members of a Legislature regularly convened at the place and at the time fixed by law? It is said that trouble was threatened because of the contending parties in Louisiana. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, Where is the law from which the national government, in case of threatened trouble in a State, derives its power to invade a Legislative body by armed force to drag out persons seated as members of a State Legislature that others may take their place? Where is the law, I ask? You will search the Constitution and the statutes in vain."

The report of the Congressional Committee shows:

First—That the last election in Louisiana was, in the words of the committee, "fair, free and peaceable." Second—That it resulted in the election of a democratic majority of twenty-nine in the lower House of the Legislature. Third—That the report of the Returning Board was fraudulent, unjust and contrary to the very law under which it acted.

There is therefore no doubt on the minds of the people of the United States that the invasion of the Legislature was wholly unjustifiable.

[From the Church and State.]

The interference of the national government in Louisiana has been followed by a similar interference at Vicksburg in the election of a Sheriff from his office by United States troops. We have no full account of the circumstances under which this took place. It does not appear indeed that it was authorized by the President, and he may promptly disclaim all responsibility in regard to it. But the impression which it makes is a painful one, coming as it does so immediately after the difficulty in Louisiana. The danger of too great a centralization of power is now the peril to which we are especially exposed, and in regard to which the most serious apprehensions are justified. This question is by no means a party one. It relates to constitutional law, and to the fundamental principles of our government. It is interesting and curious to notice how some of the old and life-long opponents of slavery, the abolitionists before the war, differ in regard to this subject. Mr. Wendell Phillips, in an impromptu speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, decried the Administration. It was evidently characteristic of Mr. Phillips in the fact that it attracted the most unreasonable views in the most reasonable and plausible manner. Mr. Whittier, the venerable poet, on the other hand, has written a letter in which, with his accustomed gentleness and justice, he points out the danger of executive interference in the legislation of the States. This interference, he shows, is as likely to be in the interest of oppression as in the maintenance of liberty.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

The people of the South, and, we believe, a large majority at the North would rejoice to see the political disabilities of Gen. John C. Breckinridge removed. A patriot, statesman and soldier, he retains the love and esteem of both sections of the country, and the removal of the disabilities imposed upon him would be an act of generosity, tempered with justice, that would be hailed with general joy. The Lexington, Ky., Dispatch warmly urges upon Congress the removal of the General's disabilities, and says:

"The people of a large number of the States of this Union cannot honor their favorite sons by electing them to office as a token of their admiration and appreciation of illustrious deeds and noble daring, because, forsooth, a handful of politicians, moved by a spirit of revenge and jealousy, and strangers to patriotism, say not yet. We must wreak our vengeance and vent our spleen to the full before the chains of 'disability' are unlocked. If the people of Kentucky could remove the fetters and free their favorite son, Gen. John C. Breckinridge, with one voice they could call him to the executive chair—soon to be vacant. But this they can no more do than they could remove the barriers which kept him an exile from his Kentucky home on a foreign shore.

Actuated by principle and devoted to his conviction of right, the issue made with princi-

ple and conviction, he tore from his brow the garland of a fame that was his, laid aside the robes of State, girded on his sword and in the face of darkness and doubt, he braved the peril of war and the hardships of the tented field. He staked all and lost all but an unstained and spotless honor, now the unwashed heritage of a life whose evening sun reflects back its glory upon his path. When the fortunes of the South fell, her sword broken, and the drooping folds of her banner mournfully clung to its shattered staff, Kentucky's great son, rather than brook the jeers and insults of ungenerous victors, became an exile—wanderer in foreign lands, the idol and admiration of his people. Now, those who have steeped us in national degradation and made us a "scuff and by-word among the nations of the earth" by their corruption, and overwhelmed us with very shame, still stay their hands and clutch the key that unlocks the fetters of "disability."

"These are brave soldiers, young and old, in Kentucky, who fought in the battles of the South, and under Gen. Breckinridge, who were inspired by the same heroic purposes, than which none can be nobler, whether victory perched upon their banner or it sunk amid the smoke and ruins of the lost cause."

"These heroes of a hundred battles would as naturally and rightly gather around their famous leader and brave warrior as did the heroes of victory rally to the support of their triumphant Chief-General, and twice elect him President of the United States."

The Two Sheridans.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I do not propose to discuss the "military interference in Louisiana affairs," but beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the following scrap of English history:

On the 5th of March, 1781, Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan introduced in Parliament a motion "For the better regulation of the police of Westminster." The chief object of the motion was to oppose the unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative that had been assumed in employing the military to suppress riots, without waiting for the authority of the civil power. These disgraceful riots had the effect, which follows all tumultuary movements of the people, of arousing the government with new powers, and giving birth to doctrines and precedents permanently dangerous to liberty. It is a little remarkable that the policy of blending the army with the people, and considering soldiers as citizens, which both Montesquieu and Blackstone recommend as favorable to freedom, should, as applied by Lord Mansfield on this occasion, be pronounced hostile to it, the tendency of such a practice being to weaken that salutary jealousy with which the citizens of a free State should ever regard a soldier, and thus familiarize the use of this dangerous machine, in every possible service to which a capricious power may apply it. The opposition did not deny that the measure of ordering out the military, and empowering their officers to act at discretion, without reference to the civil magistrate, was, however unconstitutional, justifiable, and wise in a moment of danger. But the refusal of the Minister to acknowledge the illegality of the proceeding by applying to the House for an Act of Indemnity, and the transmission of the same discretionary orders to the soldiers throughout the country where no such imminent necessity called for it, were the points upon which the conduct of the government was strongly and not unjustly censured. Indeed, the unwise design of the Ministry, at this crisis, to avail themselves of the impressions produced by the riots, as a means of extending their power, and fortifying the doctrines by which the defended it, spread an alarm among the friends of constitutional principles, which the language of the Court was by no means calculated to allay, and the public were justified, by a combination of circumstances, in attributing designs of a most arbitrary nature to such a Court and such an Administration. Meetings were accordingly held in the principal counties, and resolutions passed condemning the late unconstitutional employment of the military. In the course of his speech Mr. Sheridan used these words: "If this doctrine were to be laid down, that the Crown could give orders to the military to interfere, when, where, and for what length of time it pleased, then we might bid farewell to liberty. If this was the law then we should be reduced to a military government of the very worst species in which we should have all the evils of a despotic State, without the discipline or the security. But we are given to understand that we have the best protection against this evil, in the virtue, the moderation, and constitutional principles of the sovereign. No man upon earth thinks with more reverence than myself of the virtue and moderation of the sovereign; but this is a species of liberty which I trust will never disgrace an English soil. The liberty that rests upon the virtuous inclinations of any one man, is but suspended despotism; the sword indeed is not upon their necks, but it hangs by the small and brittle thread of human will. These words are so appropriate to present events in this country, that it seems almost incredible, that they were spoken by a subject of a British Monarch almost a hundred years ago.

The tragedy of 'military interference' is again upon the stage with new scenery and characters, but how different the acting of the two Irish Sheridans! The one, by the grace of God, an honor to his race and country, upheld the liberties of the people against the unlawful encroachments of his sovereign King; the other, by fortuitous circumstances, a military Satrap, strikes down the liberties of the people at the command of one, who swore in the presence of God and man, to uphold and protect them.

The funeral of the late Matthew Harrison took place on Thursday from St. James' Episcopal Church, Leesburg. Although there was a drenching rain fall, the procession was very large. The officers of the court, headed by Judge Keith, Masonic Lodges, and church vestry, marched in a body to the grave. At a meeting of the bar on the same day speeches eulogistic of the deceased were delivered by Thomas W. Edwards, John M. Orr and Judge James Keith, and the resolutions adopted ordered to be spread upon the records of the Circuit Court.

The Conservative caucus of the members of the Legislature, on Thursday night, by a vote of 49 to 25 declined to concur in their committee's recommendation to change the ballot system that hereafter it will require a vote of three-fifths of the caucus to recommend any amendment proposed. A proposition to make conviction for petty larceny a disqualification, and to prevent the party from exercising the right of suffrage, was under discussion when the caucus adjourned.

Martin L. Conann and W. F. Maddux, postal clerks, the former employed on the Virginia and Tennessee, and the latter on the Lynchburg and Danville division of the W. C. V. M. & G. S. Railroad, have been notified by the authorities of the Postoffice Department at Washington that their services will be dispensed with on and after February first.

As the eastward bound freight train on the C. & O. R. R. was passing Alleghany station, Thursday morning, Benjamin Turner, one of the brakemen, in attempting to jump from one car to another, fell between them and was instantly killed. He was terribly mangled, seven cars having passed over his body.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, memorials of citizens of the District of Columbia were presented, remonstrating against the Morrill bill and favoring the Sargent bill for the government of the District; also asking the continuance of the present District commissioners for office four years. The usual number of memorials relating to transportation, the Pacific Railroad, and the public lands, were presented and referred. Mr. Boyd presented the resolutions of the Missouri Legislature condemning the action of the military authorities in Louisiana. Mr. Conkling presented the credentials of Mr. Korman, Senator elect from New York, and Mr. Boy presented the credentials of Mr. Cockerill, Senator elect from Missouri. Mr. Conkling concluded his speech in defense of the interference of Grant and Sheridan in Louisiana, and Mr. Gordon replied to the speech of Mr. Morton. Mr. Schurz offered a substitute changing the preamble of the pending resolution. Without taking any action the Senate adjourned until Monday.

As stated in yesterday's Gazette, the House of Representatives at 10 25 o'clock adjourned, having been in continuous session since Wednesday at noon. This result was accomplished by the votes of nineteen Republicans, who joined with the Democrats.

At one o'clock Friday morning Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., moved a call of the House.

Mr. Tyler, of Ind., moved to adjourn. Negative—aye, 53; noes, 94.

At about 3 o'clock the House was again without a quorum, and, on motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., a call of the House was ordered, and 154 members answered to their names.

Some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen were excused from attending on account of sickness and other causes, and three successive times the motion had been made and negatived to excuse all absentees.

The Speaker (Mr. Tyler being in the chair) took the floor, and said he had never known an instance where a call of the House had shown a quorum that the absentees had been sent for after dragging a hundred men from their beds. He desired that the record should show some reason for sending for the absentees. He wanted the record to show that the precedent of ordinary prudence and common sense had been followed.

Mr. Clymer, of Pa., and Mr. Hawley, of Conn., contended that the House had a right to send for absentees, regardless of the fact that a quorum was present.

The Speaker said he did not question the power of the House. Two hundred and ninety members could compel the attendance of the other two, but what good could come from it.

Mr. Fort, of Ill., moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Agreed to—yeas, 70; noes, 50.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, said that when these proceedings commenced it was known that it was a struggle of endurance, and it was understood that those who were absent last night should be here to obtain some rest, but the same men that were absent last night were again absent to-night. He had been here all night, and in view of the action just taken he did not feel called upon to stand any longer. He therefore moved that the House do now adjourn. Disagreed to—yeas 62; noes, 58.

Fillibustering was again resorted to.

At 6 o'clock, the vote showing no quorum present, the Speaker directed the roll to be called, and 148 members answered to their names.

At about 9:30 the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared with his first batch of absentees, and they were called for excuses.

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, said he had been detailed by the Democratic side to go home and rest. He was also sick, and further, he was paired with Mr. Ward, of N. J. He was excused.

Mr. Arthur went home for a change of linen and returned as soon as he could. Excused.

Mr. Adams, of Ky., had been here thirty-six hours and found it necessary to take repose, and had overslept himself. Excused.

Mr. Buckner, of Mo., had remained till 1 o'clock and intended to remain, but at the request of Mr. Hooper, of Mass., had paired with him.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, said the gentleman's offense was aggravated by his taking a nap from his side, but as it was his first offense he would consent to excuse him. Excused.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, said he was on the Democratic relief and had overslept himself. He had been here thirty-six hours.

Mr. Clements, of Ill., said he presumed as the Democrats were raising the House, they had a right to grant him leave of absence. [Laughter.] He was excused.

Mr. Stanford, of Ky., had been here forty hours with suffering with a severe cold and went home to rest.

Mr. Banning moved he be excused. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shanks, of Ind., said one prisoner could not move the release of another. [Renewed laughter.] Excused.

Mr. Page, of Cal., had been here 40 hours, and went home to rest. Excused.

Mr. H. J. Johnson, of Wis., had been here 44 hours; found all the sofas occupied, and had sought more comfortable lodgings. Excused.

Mr. Dobbin, of New Jersey, said self-preservation was the first law of nature. He had been here forty hours, and went home for a nap. His age required five hours rest out of forty. Excused.

Mr. Ward, of Ill., said experience had demonstrated that it was beyond the power of human endurance to legislate under the present rules of the House. This contest had been carried on to the extent of human endurance with the utmost good nature, he would say, to the credit of all. He, for one, did not propose to endure this torture any longer, and would move that the House adjourn.

Before the vote was announced it was claimed that those under arrest and not excused had participated in the vote.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Tyler) said if there were any such who voted, they were not entitled to do so, and an opportunity was now afforded them to withdraw their votes. Several members withdrew their votes after an excited colloquial debate, which was somewhat noisy. The names of those voting was again read to allow any further corrections on this ground.

As the vote was about to be announced, Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, once more renewed his request to be allowed to read the democratic platform of 1872. [Roars of laughter on all sides.]

The vote was then announced—yeas 75, noes 60—and amid clapping of hands and general congratulations, the House (at 10:25 a. m.) concluded its Wednesday's session by adjournment to 12 m. to-day.

Foreign News.

HONG KONG, Jan. 30.—It is rumored that disturbances have taken place in Peking, growing out of the question of the succession to the throne.

BAYONNE, Jan. 30.—The captain and several of the crew of the German brig Gusslow, who were captured by the Carlists, are still held as prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The object of the queen in convening the cabinet in council at Osborne, was to have a discussion on the royal message, to be submitted to Parliament at the opening of the approaching session.

ROME, Jan. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel gave audience yesterday to Gen. Garibaldi and a cordial interview took place on the subject of the unhealthy condition of Compagna Bank statement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

Another incendiary attempt (the third of the week) was made yesterday to burn down the Navy Department building in Washington. The fire was discovered by a messenger in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but by the time ten or twelve log books had been destroyed the flames were suppressed. On Monday an attempt to set fire to the building was made in the second story, on Tuesday in the basement, and yesterday evening on the fourth floor. The building was injured and important records destroyed by fire in the summer of 1873.

Two ballots were taken in the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday for Senator, but no election was effected. Mr. Carpenter had 60, Mr. Bragg 52; scattering 19. In the Minnesota Legislature one ballot was taken in joint convention, which showed that Ramsey is losing strength. There are still four candidates in the field. The Legislatures of Florida and West Virginia continued to ballot for Senator without effect.

Celo Cæsar Moreno, by whose exertions a law was passed at the last session of Congress to prevent the traffic in little Italian children, is again in Washington for the purpose of urging a supplemental bill to more effectually accomplish that end, the present law proving defective.

A telegram from Madrid announces the advance of the Royal army all along the lines, and several important positions are reported taken. The general attack is expected to take place to-day. Zarauz has been occupied by a force of Spanish troops.

In the French Assembly yesterday a bill was passed providing for another Legislative body to be called "the Senate," the members to be elected by popular suffrage. An amendment providing for the organization of the Government without proclaiming a republic is now pending.

Yesterday a committee of the City Council of Baltimore visited Washington and had an interview with the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, relative to an appropriation for the erection of a new postoffice building in Baltimore.

At a caucus of Republican Senators yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report in favor of the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Gov. Chamberlain has ordered the disarming of the colored militia of Edgefield county, S. C., and the disbanding of the white "sable clubs."

A youth at Beverly, New Jersey, on Thursday night, poured a load of buckshot into a turgid ass he was trying to get into his room from a grape arbor in the yard.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to prevent irresponsible constructing companies from acquiring the control of Virginia railroads and other internal improvements.

A bill was introduced to change the name of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville railroad to the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad Company.

A bill was passed prescribing the time for holding the courts of the thirteenth judicial circuit; and authorizing the division of school districts into sub-districts and to provide for the management of the public schools therein.

A resolution was introduced inquiring what legislation was necessary to provide for the repair of Henry Clay's statue in the Capitol Square.

In the House of Delegates the Senate joint resolution memorializing Congress in reference to the tax on circulating medium, was read twice and placed on the calendar.

A bill was reported requiring one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals to reside in Richmond and providing additional compensation therefor.

An adverse report made to a resolution inquiring into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the General Assembly was agreed to.

The House also concurred in an adverse report relative to a memorial of the National Board of Trade, asking that persons be allowed to form business associations under certain requirements.

A resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending the constitution as to legalize a State lottery, with a view to the payment of the interest on the State debt, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Bills were introduced in relation to the size of ballots; abolishing punishment by stripes, and in relation to liens on crops for advance.

A petition of John A. Seaton for relief, was presented.

Burning of the Lady of the Lake.

The Norfolk Landmark gives the following account of the burning of the steamer Lady of the Lake, a notice of which appeared in yesterday's Gazette:

The scene was terribly grand, every portion of the steamer being distinctly revealed, while the dark shadows which had laid upon the waters of the harbor were driven back for a long distance by the bright light, showing everything within the clearly defined circle. Five large streams had been turned upon the fire, two from the wharf plugs, two from one of the engines, and one from the plug in front of the cabin. Notwithstanding the great volume of water thrown upon the fire it spread with great rapidity, and soon the sad truth was apparent to every eye, that little beside the hull, which is of iron, would be saved. Capt. George H. Plant, of Washington, the owner of the steamer, was upon the wharf, he having come down on her last trip, and we are indebted to him for the following particulars:

When it was discovered about 6:30 o'clock in the oil room, which is situated nearly amidships, on the starboard side, when the alarm was given he and the officers of the boat were at supper. They immediately rushed out and found the location of the fire. The hose was instantly taken ready and attached to the plug, but the volume of water was limited and lacked force.

With the exception of one of the life boats, and a small portion of the officers' and crews' personal effects, nothing was saved.

When it was found that the fire could not be subdued, the stern line was cut loose in order that the steamer might swing around and thus avoid burning the wharf.

About 9 o'clock the stern was again swung up to the wharf. By this time the fire had been communicated to the lower cabin and immense volumes of flame and smoke were pouring up through every opening in the deck. At 11 o'clock the fire was under complete control, but the blackened hull, machinery and wheel's alone remained of the handsome steamer of a few hours before.

The Lady of the Lake was doing a splendid business on the line between this city, Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and her destruction is a matter of sincere regret, as it will injure for a while at least the trade which Norfolk has had with that section.

The Virginia of the same city says: This disaster puts an end to all direct communication by steamer with the National Capital, but we are glad to learn from Mr. Plant, one of the owners, who was on the spot, that he intends to keep the line up, and will have on a new boat in a few months.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore

more Sun of this morning says: There will be but a short interruption in the travel on the Washington and Norfolk steamboat line, as a new steamer will soon arrive here to take the place of Lady of the Lake, which was burned at Norfolk yesterday. The new steamer was recently built at Wilmington, and will, it is said, be called the Lord of the Isles. Mr. Plant, who owned the Lady of the Lake, intended running a daily line to Norfolk in a few weeks. Instead of a semi-weekly line as heretofore. The loss of the Lady of the Lake may for a time interfere with his intentions, but it is thought that, owing to the increase of business, another steamer in addition to the one to come will soon be put on. The Lady of the Lake did a business of \$75,000 during the year 1874, which included the passenger and freight business. The Lady of the Lake was the handsomest fitted out steamer that ever ran on the Potomac.

The Lady of the Lake was built of iron at 33 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold; her motive power one non-condensing engine, 50 inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke of piston. She cost \$150,000, and was owned entirely by Washington. She was bought in 1870 by her present owners, George H. Plant & Co., and was placed on the line between Washington and Norfolk in place of the steamer Cort. She has been running steadily ever since, both on her regular route and excursions, and her speed and elegant appointments were availed of on numerous occasions by excursions and pleasure parties. She was first commanded by Captain J. H. Partridge, who died a few weeks since. On account of the late blockade she was hemmed in for the past two weeks at the 6th street wharf, and only resumed her trips on Tuesday last, arriving in Norfolk Wednesday. The vessel was purchased for \$80,000, and insured for \$40,000.

The loss will reach nearly \$100,000, including the cargo which was valued at \$5,000.

The Washington Star says: The burning of the steamer Lady of the Lake will greatly inconvenience the millers of Georgetown as it was the intention of some of them to make large shipments of flour to Norfolk upon the opening of navigation. Unless there is another steamer put on the line they will have no outlet in that direction.

City School Board.

The Board met soon after the appointed hour last night; present, E. Snowden, Jr., eq., Chairman; Messrs. S. F. Beach, W. F. Carne, Kemper, McKenzie, Neale and Whittington, Trustees, and R. L. Carne, Superintendent.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved,

Mr. Neale, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, reported as correct the following bills, viz: Commissioners of Sinking Fund, rent of office, \$50; Alexandria Water Company, water rent, \$20; R. J. Collins, services as clerk, \$37.50.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the first was laid on the table, the second referred to the Superintendent, and the third ordered to be paid.

Mr. Kemper, from the Committee on Schools and Furniture, reported bills of Spoot & Perry, for lumber, amounting to \$87 and \$17.12; of John P. Clarke, for papering and window shades for Board room and office, \$67.50; and of Green & Bro., for furniture, \$136.92; all of which were, as required by the Board, referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Kemper, the sum of \$55.19 was appropriated to pay a note due the D. F. Witmer Co.

The Superintendent laid before the Board a letter from the President of the Board of School Trustees of Henrico county, enclosing a petition to the General Assembly praying the passage of an act abolishing State and substituting county uniformity of text books.

On motion of Mr. Neale, it was referred to the Committee on Studies and Discipline, with power to sign and present it, in their judgment, it is judicious to do so.

Also, the application of Elizabeth Norton, of Washington, for a position as teacher of a colored school, which was laid on the table.

Also, the application of Jordan Burroughs, aged 22 for admission to Snowden's School, which was granted on his paying the cost of the education of pupils in that school last year, monthly, to the clerk, and the Committee on Studies and Discipline ordered to report a general rule for such cases.

On motion of the Superintendent, \$7.50 was appropriated in favor of John Fields, for making fires three months in an additional room at Hall's School.

The Chairman reported that not thinking the condition of the colored schoolhouses satisfactory, he had requested the trustees of those buildings to meet him with a view to arrange for having them managed as the white schools were, but that they had declined making any such arrangement.

Mr. McKenzie inquired the tenure on which these houses were held.

The Chairman said he had never seen the record, but the trustees claimed the right to rent them out for any purpose; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Neale was requested to examine the title to said schoolhouses and report to the Board.

The Chairman said that the term of the officers of the Board expired to-night, but that as the meeting was very small he would prefer waiting until a full one, if the bye-law permitted. It did not however, so he called Mr. S. F. Beach to the chair, and he proceeded to suggest that as he had now been two years in office, some one else should be elected in his stead.

Mr. Kemper, however, nominated Mr. Snowden for Chairman, and he was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Whittington nominated for Clerk Richard J. Collins, who was, also, unanimously re-elected, and then, at 8:50, the Board adjourned.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remain in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice January 30, 1875.

Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Anderson, Wallace
Banks, Samuel
Cox, Miss Clem
Clemick, Mrs. Mary
Colman, Mrs. Rosa A.
Dodd, Albert B.
Greenon, Mrs. Maria
Griffith, Mrs. T.
Henderson, Albert
Jackson, F. W.
Lewis, George
Lewis, Rev. G. W.
Minn, Ashley H.
Msey, Mrs. C. E. L.
Jan 30—11 W. N. BERKLEY, P. M.

Wheat is firmer for best grades, and prices for choice lots are better; offerings of 408 bushels, with sales of choice white at 128. Corn is quiet and unchanged; offerings of 1102 bushels, with sales of mixed at 77 and 78, and yellow at 78 and 80. Oats are fairly active, and prices are improving; offerings of 168 bushels, with sales at 67. Nothing doing in rye.

HAIR! HAIR!
Another large supply of REAL HAIR, all shades and lengths, for sale wholesale and retail at GREEN'S Hair Goods Manufactory, Jan 20 76 King street.

[FOR THE ALEX. GAZETTE.]

Farewell to my Harp.

Farewell to my Harp, since the fates have ordained it,
And silence now broods o'er each motionless string;
The power that bestowed has forever restrained it.